The American Tract Society, in its struggles with the growing Anti-Slavery spirit of the Northern Church, has inaugurated a singular and amusing system of logic. This system consists of a series of propositions and demonstrations something after the manner of Euclid, except that the propositions and demonstrations do not follow each other in regalar succession; while in opposition to Euclid's method, the demonstrations prove, not the affirmafive, but the negative of the proposition. We will give a few specimens of this novel and unique logic:

Proposition—"The executive officers as individuals have no sympathy with Slavery."—[Address by the Rev. J. Knox, senior member of Publishing Committee, and the Rev. W. A. Hallock, senior Secretary, March 12, 1856.

Demonstration-Of the numerous expurgations of Anti-Slavery sentiments from the reprints of the Society, we select but one, as sufficient to establish the above assertion. Harris, in his work entitled "Mammon," says of covetousness: "Its history " is the history of Slavery and oppression in all "ages." Our non-sympathizing officers, in their Sdition, printed the passage-" Its history is the " history of oppression in all ages;" thus refusing to countenance the idea that Slavery has any connection with covetousness or oppression. The Rev. N. Adams, one of these same officers, and at present the censor of the Tract press, without whose consent nothing is permitted to issue from it, has afforded another demonstration in his volume, "A " Southside View of Slavery." In this volume Slavery is vindicated as a divine institution, and as a blessing to both masters and slaves.

Proposition-" The idea that this Society has been silent on the exils of Slarery can be entertained by no one who has read its publications." [Address above

Demonstration-In October of the same year with the address, "G. W. Kennedy, General Agent " for the American Tract Society for Maryland, " District of Columbia and Virginia," published in Maryland, under his official signature, a defense of the Society, to allay the alarm of the slaveholders. The following is an extract:

"Of the 250 millions of the publications that have gone out from the Tract House, there has not been E WORD on the subject of Slavery.

Proposition—The Society cannot constitutionally publish on Slavery.

"The Society is forbidden by the organic law to publish any tract which is not 'calculated to receive 'the approbation of all evangelical Christians —'the *approbation of all evangelical Christians — the approbation, not of churches, of sections, of parties, but of 'Christians,' of 'evangelical Christians,' of all evangelical Christians,' is an essential condition of its issues."—|Address by the Rev. Messre. Hallock, of its issues."—|Address by the Rev. Messre. Hallock, The series of the series of the series of the series. "-|Address by the Rev. Messrs. Hallock, Eastman and Stevenson, Secretaries, Sept. 20, 1857.

Demonstration—" It has long been a doubtful point whether Christians of different denominations could maite their efforts beyond the single endeavor of distributing the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. It is obvious that the only difficulty in forming a Track Society upon these enlarged principles lies. ing a Tract Society upon these enlarged principles lies in the doctrival character of the tracts to be circu-lated. On this subject the most full and liberal provisin the doctrinal character of the tracts to be circu-lated. On this subject the most full and liberal provis-ion is made in the Constitution of the American Tract Pablishing Committee come to the work with the selemn and honest stipulation to be each the protector of his own peculiarities, and in the labor of mercy to publish such tracts only as shall inculcate those great dectrines in which they all harmonize."—[Address of the American Tract Society, shortly after its formation.

Proposition-The discussion of Slavery is excluded by the sele object of the Society.

"The diffusion of the knowledge of our Lord Jesus

"The diffusion of the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sincers is seen to be the object, the aim, the design, the purpose of the Society. To make known Christ crucined, and the power of this mighty truth to promote the interests of vital godfiness and sound morality, is the sum of our duty, and everything outside or beyond this one simple object, this one definite aim, is unauthorized by the Constitution."—[Address by the three Rev. Secretaries, Sept. 23, Ros.

Demonstration—See tract against smeking and stration-See tract against smeking and

Demonstration—See tract against smoking and chewing tobacce.

Preposition—Cannot discuss questions about which evangelical Christians differ in epinion.

"To throw itself into the discussion of questions yet vasettled among evangelical Christians, is to disressed, contemn and trample under foot the law which ives it (the Society) being. It were fratricide and maride in one act."—[Address of Secretaries, Sept. 23, 807]

Demonstration-" War is the concentration of all Demonstration—" War is the concentration of all niquities. There is not one of the black catalogue of rimes which it does not foster, while those of the cepest dye are actually demanded by it. It assimilates nen to demons. It requires and applauds that fendish spritt which is essential to its wholesale murders. Every difference between the highwayman and the coding is in favor of the former, for he is not the soldier is in favor of the former, for he is per-haps tempted to his crime by want, while war robs from choice, and often for the sake of havoc. The one from choice, and often for the sake of havoc. The one generally allows his victim to choose between surrendering his money or his life; the other more often ecuples its crime with that of murder. War is murder—is unjust—is inhuman—is inglorious—is unchristian. Enrist says, 'Love your enemies; bless them 'that curse you; do good unto them that hate you. War says, 'Reeist evil with yet greater evil; hate 'and kil your enemies; curse and pray against them that curse and persecute you, that ye may be patriotic subjects.' The one is from God; the other from the devil. The soldier cannot be converted into a mere devil. The soldier cannot be converted into a mere machine, nor shift the whole responsibility of his con-duct upon the master-spirit who claims the sole right to animate him. At the bar of God he will be judged an individual, and his own guilt cannot be ext guished in the piea that he committed crime at the hidding of another. No man can serve two masters. What two things can be more incompatible than re-ligion and murder? What! loving and obeying God, yet epenly and habitually violating His plain com-mand: 'Thou shalt not kill.' Loving one's neighbor as himself, yet butchering him in cold blood! Whither so the unnumbered multitudes of war's votaries? Ah, let the voice of God reply, 'No murderer bath eter'nal life abiding in him.' The alternative is eternal death."—[Premium Essay on Peace published by the American Tract Society, and forming part of their "Evangelical Pamily Library."

The foregoing proposition and demonstration do indeed announce glad tidings of great joy. That blissful period is now at hand, which the inspired seer beheld from afar, when men "shall beat their "swerds into plowshares and their spears into " pruning hooks-when nation shall not lift up " sword against nation, neither shall they learn war " any more." As the Society indignantly refuses to trample under foot its own Constitution, and recoils with horror from the double crime of fratricide and suicide involved in "throwing itself into "the discussion of questions yet unsettled among "Christians," we may rest assured that nearly the whole of Protestant Christendom, with one heart and one voice, respond to the sentiments we have quoted, that war is the concentration of all iniquiies, and that soldiers are murderers, and have not ternal life abiding in them. Henceforth no evanelicals will appear on the field of battle; no evanelical statesmen and rulers will countenance military preparations, much less consent to a declaration of war. The peace of the world is in future to be disturbed, if disturbed at all, only by Jews, Turks, infidels and heretics. It does seem a little extraordinary that such evangelicals as Havelock and Vicars, holding, as of course they did, the sentiments of the Tract Society, should still have lost their lives in active warfare. So, also, it is strange that evangeheal bishops still consecrate military banpers; evangelical divines still act as army and navy chaplains, and exhort their hearers to fight valiantly, and that British and American evangelical legislators should still raise armies and declare war. But all this is but one of the many mysteries connected with the logic and management of the Tract Society that ordinary minds cannot fathom.

Proposition—The Society will discuss the question of Slavery after it is settled.

"The day may come when evangelical Christians will agree rubstantially in their views on Slavery, as they now do on the other great questions duce held in

dispute, and when publications on this subject can be issued in conformity with the Constitution. '-[Address of the three Secretaries, Sept. 23, 1857.

The demonstration of this proposition is found in the past very consistant and constitutional action of the Society. So long as the "great questions" of the lawfulness of war, of moderate drinking, of novel reading, of dancing, of using tobseco, &c., were "held in dispute," the Society of course maintained a profound silence respecting these immoralities. But no sooner did all evangelical Christians "agree substantially in their views" on these subjects-no sooner did they all withdraw from the army, put away their wine decanters, shut up their novels, abandon the ball-room, and cast aside their eigars and tobacco-boxes, than the Society fearlessly and zealously rebuked the iniquities thus relinquished. So, when our evangelical brethren-the Stringfellows, the Atchisons, the Keitte, the Masons, the Hunters, with Northern doughfaces and cotton divines, and especially the Rev. Nehemiah Adams. D. D., Pro-Slavery guardian of the Tract pressshall with one voice execrate and denounce American Slavery, and when in consequence of this mighty change of sentiment Slavery is at its last gasp, then the Society will valiantly give the dying monster a parting and constitutional kick; but so long as he is strong and vigorous, extending his ravages and destroying the souls and bodies of multitudes, so long the Society will not hurt a hair of his head; will not lay a straw in his way; will not even deny that he is a chosen and authorized agent of Almighty God.

Proposition—Any publication by the Society on the subject of Slavery will exclude all 1s tracts and agents from fifteen States.

"Any publication of our press (on Slavery), ecen

"Any publication of our press (on Slavery), even though of Southern authorship, could have no other result than precipitating the entire withdrawal of the South from cooperation with the Society. The new works would find no gate of access, and the separation would henceforth exclude even our older

would henceforth exclude even our older issues. —
Address of Publishing, Distributing and Financial
Committees, Sept. 10, 1857.

"The issue of a single book upon that subject
(Slavery) now, would instantly drive out of the whole
South our nearly 300 colporteurs, superintendents and
agents; exclude our laborers and volumes from the agents, excude our isorers and volumes from the seven or eight millions, who are neither slaveholders nor responsible for the system, and effectually close up the ten thousand channels through which our issues are now flowing."—[Address of the three Secretaries, Sept. 23, 1857.

The officers having neglected to support this proposition with a demonstration, we will supply the omission, and in accordance with their system of logic. Yet it can scarcely be necessary to prove what is so intuitively evident, that 350,000 slavebolders have such a despotic control over the religious reading of seven or eight MILLIONS of nonplaycholders as to prevent them from receiving or perusing any of the Society's 250 millions of publications, containing, as Mr. Kennedy certifies, "not "one word on the subject of Slavery," and that if one tract on Slavery issues from the Tract House, 300 colporteurs will instanter be expelled from the Slave States. Nevertheless we will proceed with our supererogative domonstration.

"The American Missionary Association" is an Anti-Slavery Society of very decided character, and all its missionaries and colporteurs are uncompromising opponents of the "peculiar institution." Its operations are both foreign and domestic, and at present include Kentucky and North Carolina. In the last report of the Society (October, 1857) it is stated: "In Kentucky we have nine Anti-Slavery churches; in North Carolina, eight churches; all of them refuse to fellowship slaveholders.

In Kentucky, this year has been one of unusual interest and success. Our missionaries and colporteurs have enlightened the public mind on the subject of Slavery by their preaching, and by the publications circulated by them."-[p. 63. A missionary in Kentucky writes: "The Anti-Slavery cause is going forward. The Kentucky News of · Newport, daily and weekly, is giving expression to the strong hatred of Slavery felt by many in our State, and their love of Freedom."-[p. 64. A colporteur in the same State writes: "Kentucky is now, with slight exceptions, accessible to that

" truth, and should be occupied immediately. "The friends of a pure gospel have now, after a long struggle, an open field in Kentucky. In a great portion of the State, especially the mountain portion of it, most of the people are not only willing to hear and read on the subject of Slavery and of other sins, but are anxious to receive instruction. * * * We want in Kentucky some fifteen preachers and as many colporteurs."-

[p. 66.

The "Evangelical Knowledge Society" is an Episcopal Tract Association, with a Southern Bishop for its President, and three other Southern Bishops among its Vice Presidents. Its Board of Directors numbers sixteen clerical and fifteen lay members from the Slave States. The editor, whose office it is to revise the tracts before they are published, is a Virginian clergyman. Yet, marvelous as it may seem to the Tract Society Committee, this same Association, controlled as it is by Southern "evangelical Christians," have issued the biography of a pious Virginian Anti-Slavery lady. Mrs. Ann R. Page was the wife of a Virginia planter owning more than 200 slaves. Her letters, her diary, and her written prayers, all bear testimony to her abhorrence of Slavery, and her deep sense of her own responsibility for her conduct to "the Lord's poor," as she called her slaves. From one of her prayers we extract the following:

"Regard in mercy, O God the whole sad scene which thou hast caused me in mercy for so many years to mourn over, and bring before thee by night on my often receptes bed—sleepless from pressing thoughts for evils which continue, because, also they are not for evils which continue, because, alse, they are not considered. Thy Word is not made known to the throngs who inhabit the smoky huts and till our fields. Their souls are as dear to thee as ours. Wilt thou not visit us for these things? Awake us—arouse us—strike an alarm from the vast ocean of eternity which

To ber children:

"Have you considered, my chi dren, the full amount of the evils of Slavery? No: they cannot be seen by human powers. They form a part of these hidden things of darkness, which are linked by a chain which reaches in the the things of darkness, which are reaches into the dominion of Satan, not only here on earth, but to his more complete dominion in the realms

In 1826, her husband died, and to her great grief many of the slaves were sold to satify the claims of his creditors. Those which remained she manumitted, and as they were not permitted by law to remain in Virginia, she dispatched them in three parties to Liberia. In a written address, intended for the slaves she was about to emancipate, she says: "The Bible commands all 'to do unto others 'as they would others should do unto them. . This has made me see that Slavery is not a state wherein we can obey the laws of love, and blessed be God, many others see it as well as

" In an extensive tour through the State in the year In an extensive tour through the State in the year losic, the writer heard the remark from many persons, that they had never felt any particular interest in the condition of staves, or had their conscience awakened respecting them, until they heard of the efforts of Mrs.

myself." The biographer observes:

Mysterious and wonderful as it may be thought by the inmates of the Tract House, the Evangelical Knowledge Society still lives, and at the last report was increasing in funds and influence. This Anti-

Slavery tract has caused no commetion at the South; not an agent has been driven from any one of the fifteen Slave States; not a tract excluded; not a Southern officer resigned; and so well has the Life of Mrs. Page been received that the Society in 1856 published a second edition.

In 1857, while the Tract Society was demonstrating that if they published a single tract on Slavery, all their other tracts and 300 colporteurs would be excluded from fifteen Slave States, the Evangelical Knowledge Society had the audacity to issue "The Life of William Wilberforce," a goodly volume of 767 pages. In this work the labore of Wilberforce against the slave-trade and in favor of emancipation are honestly recorded. The letter of encouragement written by Wesley from his dying bed is given in full, in which the father of Methodism exclaims: "Go on in the name of God, and in the power of His might, till even American Slavery, the vilest that ever saw the sun, shall vanish before it."-[p. 156. Nor did Wilberforce differ from Wesley in his estimate of American Slavery, as he speaks in his diary with self-reproach of having so long postponed efforts for relaxing the yoke of the most degrading and bitter bondage that ever ground down the human species." Notwithstanding the publication of these two Anti-Slavery biographics, the Society is in full health and vigor-never more prosperous than at this day: free from debt, with a full treasury, and without a murmur of dissatisfaction from the South.

If further demonstration be wanting of the utter inability of the Tract Society to publish on Slavery, it may be found in the Anti-Slavery presses in Washington, Kentucky and Missouri, and particularly in the Anti-Slavery addresses delivered in the latter State, both in and out of the Legislature, and in the three recent Anti-Slavery election triumphs in different parts of the State, and particularly in St. Louis.

But however ingenious and convenient may be the new system of logic adopted by the Tract Society, and however powerful may be the demonstrations which accompany its propositions, it must be admitted that it has failed to receive "the approbation of all evangelical Christians." The views and feelings of a very large and daily increasing portion of such Christians have been embodied n a protest, made by ten " pastors and ministers of Congregational churches in Franklin and La-" moille Counties, Vt.," on the 4th of November last, to the President of the Society, under their respective signatures. After examining the conduct of the Society, the protest concludes in the following startling language:

" As now conducted, it (the Society) has proved un "As now conducted, it (the Society) has proved unfaithful to its own Constitution to the cause of humanity and of God: to the cause of truth and of exangelical religion. By throwing itself, as it has done, as a shield between Slavery, and the public sentiment of Christendom opposed to Slavery it has become the enemy of liberty, and the bulwark of oppression. As thus conducted, it is the corrupter of public laws and the principles of morality, and by giving countenance to the notion that peace and joy in the Holy Ghost may be promoted and may exist without practical righteousness, it becomes a mighty corrupter of the religion of the Gospel."

It will depend on the action of the Society at its ensuing anniversary whether the language of this protest should in justice be applied only to the present officers, or be righteously extended to the Corporation itself. Should the present logicians be continued in office, then will the American Tract Society become responsible, before God and man, both for their logic and their conduct.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The National Academy of Design opened its annual exhibition this year under circumstances of more than ommon interest, its new rooms having just previously been occupied by two collections of paintings, both extraordinary, and one of them excellent. The first was the English collection, mainly made up of duplicates and inferior original Pre-Raphaelite works then followed the Belmont collection, with pictures carefully selected from the studios of many of the best artists now living in Germany, Belgium and France, and fairly representing the renown which they have rained throughout Europe. This collection w to make way for the exhibition of the Academy; and when we consider the greater number of works which this exhibition includes, and the fact that, to a great extent, it is made up of the works of artists whose reputations are not yet established, we must admit that it well sustains a comparison, not only with the previous exhibitions of the Academy, but with those European collections to which we have referred.

The idea that our people are only materialists, and that they are incapable of appreciating the fine arts, or are insensible to the intellectual and refining influence which art exerts, is fast losing ground, and in a fair way to become obsolete. We need no greater evidence of this truth than the fact, that through the recent most depressing commercial revulsion the actors have filled the theaters; that the opera has been unusually suc cessful; that the exhibitions of pictures have been more numerous and successful than hitherto; and that our principal artists have had more and better orders than ever before.

The annual exhibitions of the Academy are strikingly deficient in historical pictures, for the obvious reason that we have not the organized appliances necessary to the study of that branch of art; while in the depart ments of genre, landscape and portraiture, where our artists have the means of study in constant practice from pature, we are behind no school in Europe, and, in many of the qualities essential to fine art, stand already with few exceptions, in the foremost rank. One reason for this is doubtless owing to the absence of academies which always inculcate conventionalities and mannersms, and without which the artists are thrown at once apon the resources of nature, as a consequence of which, their works, no matter how have and simple, bear with them an air of freshness and truth.

The portraits in this exhibition are not very numerons as compared with former years, and are of considerable interest, not only as being of distinguished perons, but as works of art. The fine penciling and inmistakable likeness in No. 113 (Judge lograham) and No. 535 (James T. Brady), are in Mr. Elliott's happiest nanner. Indeed, all his pictures are characterised by dashing vigor. In Nos. 80 (Mr. Halleck), 125 (C. H. Ward, esq.), and 577 (the Portfolio), Mr. Hicks main ains his rank in portraiture, giving expression withou exaggeration, and color with truthful and powerful simplicity. Mr. Baker exhibits his usual delicate manipulation in his portraits of children, and No. 26 ra gertleman) is a good likeness.

Mr. Healy's portraits of ladies are very striking and attractive, though it is somewhat strange that three subjects should be treated so precisely in the same way. The portraits by Mr. Pratt, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Pope, Mr. Stene, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Fisher, and others are quite equal to their works in former exhibitions.

In the department of genre pictures there are some new names. Mr. McClurg exhibits four pictures, the best of which are No. 146 (Comfort the Afflicted) and 390 (The Album). In these pictures there is a feeling of delicacy, both in sentiment and color. No. 23 (Apple Gathering |, by Mr. Thomson, is clever, and not un pleasing. Nos. 24 (Haunted Mountain) and 93 Attack on Tripoli) are the most striking pictures by Mr. Carter. The latter is historical, and is not free from exaggeration. Mr. Lambdin has four pictures, and in all there is a visible falling off from the one he exhibited last year. Perhaps the best of the four is No. 627 *Convalescent), the sentiment of which is more for-

pictures are invested with his usual characteristic of torgeous color. Nos. 105 (Fil Fo! Fum') and 573 Goseip) are by Mrs. Spencer. There is a good deal of force and repulsively crude imitation of nature in a her pictures, and they invarishly tell the story beyond mistake. Mr. Bellows has several genre pictures which are interesting, and earnestly painted.

No. 162 (Twelfth-night Procession), by Mr. Lang, i gay and cheerful in color, but is more interesting from the fact, that it contains a number of portraits of distinguished persons. No. 190 (The Illuminator), by Mr. Lourie, is a good study. No. 210 (Malaria), by Hillingford, is well executed, and pervaded by a touching pathos. No. 219 Warming Up), by Mr. Blauvelt, is one of the most successful pictures in the collection. The composition is perfect because the story is perfectly told, and every figures in it illustrates the title. It is well drawn and painted with regard to character. Mr. Edmonde's pictures are not improvements on his former works, but as is usual with him, they are humorous and tell their own stories. Among the crayon draw ings, the most striking are 362 (the Death of Scipio). by Mr. Darley, and a head No. 363 (the Prodigal Son) by Miss Gove, which is vigorous, both in character and execution. The drawings of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Colyer have their usual merits. No. 400 (L'Anmône), by H. Merle, is pervaded by fine character and delicate execution both in drawing and color. No. 408 (Costume), by Michel, is forcible in light and shade. No. 411 (Sunny Hours), by Mr. Hicks, is flooded with color and sun-light. No. 425 (Interior) has some good painting in the figures, but as a whole is utterly usworthy the reputation of Leutze. No. 467 (Luther at Home), by Edwin White, is an

agreeable picture in tone, but is very inferior to his former works. The six pictures of Gil Blas are almost as bad as they could possibly be. Feeble in character, false in color and tone, and mannered in composition. they have not even the saving quality of invertion 505 (The Coming Storm), by Mr. Waterman, base the fresh clearness of nature about it; the sky is particularly good. Mr. Mount's little pictures always have character, and always have an idea, although faulty in drawing, and thinly and feebly painted. No. 542 (Venetian Water Carrier), by Mr. Perry, and No. 543 (The Baltimore Newsvender), by Mr. Wood, are pictures of entirely opposite qualities, the former having the dim warm color of the old pictures, and the latter having the shining hardness characteristic of a mulatto. No. 546 (Margaret), by Mr. Staigg, has sentiment both in expression and color; his miniatures are unequaled and superb. No. 468 (Saul and David), by Mr. Craig, indicates a fine feeling for color. No. 41 Poor but Virtuous), by Mr. Saintin, shows considerable power. Mr. Saintin has also a number of draw ings which mark a steady progress in the right direc ion. No. 564 (Roman Women at a Fountain), by Mr. Gray, is one of the best of his pictures, in his usual manner. No. 582 (A Zonave), by Mr. May, is not so good as some of his former productions. It is vigorous, but lacks fine character and truthful painting. No. 590, by Mr. Ehninger, is, in many respects, his best picture, carefully studied, though the story is somewhat trite. He exhibits also a number of drawings of more than usual interest, among which is a series illus trating the story of John Gilpin, and No. 355 (Christ Healing the Sick). No. 608 (Elliott and his Friends), by Mr. Stearns, is interesting from its portraits. Mr. Peale's four pictures of children are full of sentiment, childlike and delicately drawn and painted. No. 591 The First Sorrow), is, perhaps, his best picture, but there is a want of texture common to his works, from which even this is not exempt. There are several interesting pictures of animals, game and still-life. In the latter department, No. 569, by Mr. Hall, is brilliant n color. Hr. Hall has also a group of three ladies, No. 229 (The Snow-Flurry), with the same vivid coloring. Mr. Hays and Mr. Tait are both well represented in their departments. No. 604, by Mr. Hays, is painted with remarkable fidelity.

In Landscape the collection is, as usual, very rich containing a number of elaborate compositions, and same excellent studies from nature, among which is No. 13, an effective, truthful bit by Mr. Hicks. Mr. William Hart and Mr James W Hart are both conspicuous contributors, and seem to have made some advance in the past year. No. 18 (Loon Lake), by Mr. J. M. Hart, is perhaps the best picture he has ye painted, though No. 200 (Midsummer) has more variety n general treatment. Some of Mr. W. Hart's studies bear the impress of faithful effort, but they are rather dry and hard. His most successful picture is No. 165 Meadow Groves), which is agreeable, though a little hard. Mr. Perkins's studies show great care, but they are too hard, and are defective in the quality of warm color. Mr. Nichols's four pictures are quiet, and evidee marked improvement. No. 510 New-England Dwel-Wenzler, is very real, with nicturesque qualities.

The most interesting small landscapes in the exhibition, although many of them are so hung as to be almost lost to the ordinary observer, are by Mr. Gifford. They are elaborately finished, agreeable in tone and have the charm of completeness. No. 460 (Lake Nemi) will greatly increase his reputation. No. 225 (Sundown), by Mr. Hubbard, like all his pictures, is quiet, gentle and pleasing, and grows upon familiar acquaintance. Mr. Shattuck barely sustains himself this year, except in No. 516 (Autumo), the distance of which is exquisitely and deliciously painted. No. 99 Lake Lucern), by Mr. Bierstadt, is in some respects a successful picture; the subdued and careful study of the trees and foreground shows fine feeling for those characteristics in nature which rarely fail to please. No. 57 (Winter Twilight), by Mr. Boughton, successfully expresses the pinching dreariness of Winter. Mr. Champney, Mr. Casilear, Mr. Cropsey, Mr. Huntingon and the Messrs. Hill, are not equal to former years while No. 192, by Mr. Heine, shows great improvement. Mr. Dix shows some cleverness in marine views, and Mr. Gignoux in No. 558 (Dismal Swamp) is glowing in celor. Some of the little pictures by Mr. Innes are poems of sentiment, artist-like, simple in composition, subdued in color, and flooded with profound feeling. No. 215 (Among the Cordillerss), by Mr. Mignot, is on the whole the most striking landscape of the exhibition, and is full of excellent work. The upper portion of the picture is nobly done both as regards the cloud-forms and tinting. The same fidelity with ess force prevades the middle distance, and the foreground is almost painfully minute in finish, showing the artist to possess an intimate knowledge of his sub ject, and an unflinching and persevering industry. And yet from some cause the entire work has not the impress of sublimity, nor does it produce a sense of pleasure in the mird: and after appreciating its sepa rate excellent parts, the whole confuses and perplexes

Mr. Durand exhibits three landscape compositions all in his usual style. There is more simplicity in his manner of treatment than in that of Mr. Mignot, but their effect on the mind is almost as unsatisfactory The work in detail is good of its kind, that is to say separate parts are sufficiently finished and beautifu in themselves; but when you come before them freel from nature, with a clear memory of her great atmos pheric space, distance and distinctness, you can but sel, even with the appearance of superficial truth against you, that the forms are inconsistent in their relations, without acrial perspective, and monotonous n tone and color. No. 492 is, in some respects, Mr. Durand's best picture, but its attractiveness is meretricious, consisting of a softening away of all the rugged harpness and individuality of nature, as if to harmonize with the elegant upholstery of well-furnished drawingrooms; yet, with all this overdone penciling in other portions of the picture, the water, which in nature is smooth and delicate, is slovenly and muddily painted. No one could deny, in looking at these pictures, that Mr. Durand studies nature; but after that, he comes back to his compositions with an unvitalized method that robe his labor of the charm which properly directed study ought to give.

In the sixth gallery there are two pictures of remarksble power-No. 581 (The Great Gulf in the White Mountains), by Mr. Colman, and No. 613 (Sunset on tunate than the execution of the work. Mr. Roseiter's I the Count), by Mr. Kensett. These two pictures are

characterized by the same clear, consistent, and generous comprehension of nature; they have in them seither trick nor pingiarism, nor are they confined to the arbitrary laws of composition, with a large tree exactly in this piace, a small one in that, a mountain here, and a strip of water there, with a few scirrous clouds drifting into rain clouds, with cumuli or thunder-heads shining like the shell of an ostrich egg, and the whole smoothed down to insipidity. Mr. Colman's picture is full of sublime emotions. To look from the mountain peak and see form after form fading downward into that cearful chasm, till the eye can no longer distinguish them, and they become as faint as the thin air in which they are ultimately lost, is grand and sublime. It cannot be popular because the subject is not a familiar one, and the picture has not enough light upon it; but the same artistic sincerity and truthful comprehension of the great qualities of nature applied to more familiar scenes, would make for their author a universal fame. On the opposite end of the room from Colman's picture s Kensett's Coast Scene, breathing the cool moist air of the sea, the waves and rocks warmed by the last rays of the sun. Go where you will about the rooms, you are struck by the broad daylight effect of Mr. Kensett's pictures-no muddling, no confusion of effects but the clear gray tones of the sky, and air, and rocks greet the eye with silvery gratefulness. Even Kensett's compositions look like studies from actual scenes because he profoundly appreciates and conscientiously depicts one quality which nature asserts as a common law, ramely, that all the forms and colors in open day are subservient to breadth and unity.

-There are many other fine pictures which our readers will discover by carefully investigating the necks and corners of the rooms, as we sincerely advise them to do.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

FOURTH DAY.

FOURTH DAY.

Baltimore, May 1, 1888.

During the preliminary proceedings this morning, after electing new members, and making appointments for future reports, an amusing debate sprang up upon a motion of Mr. Loomis, to request the Standing Committee to report an abbreviation of the title of the Association for use in quoting from the proceedings, &c.—several members at first supposing it to be a proposition to make a title for tagging on to members' names. section A was organized by calling Prof. S. Alexan-

der to the chair.

Mr. Wm. Watson of Nantucket read a note upon the arthoid obtained as the path of a weight to balance a drawbridge in all positions. He had expressed this curve in the modes suggested by Prof. Peirce in his paper on Analytic Morphology, and added seven sys-tems of coordinates to the twenty-two given by Mr.

Mr. A. B. Engstrom explained a little instrument for producing sounds of different strength or uniform, at pleasure, and showed how it might be used in acoustic

Lieut. E. B. Hunt read a paper on Marine Currents, Lieut. E. B. Hunt read a paper on Marine Currents, showing the difficulty of settling the theory of these currents on any general à priori grounds, and the necessity of much more extended observations upon the subject, which led to some conversation between Profs. Coakley, Leconte and Bache.

Prof. W. M. Gillespie of Union College, New-York, read a paper, illustrated by diagrams and models, discussing the usual methods of calculating the contents of the excavations and embankments of railroads, &c. on sideling and irregular ground. At the Montreal

of the excavations and embankments of railroads, &c., on sideling and irregular ground. At the Montreal meeting he had shown that the contents of such ground, bounded in part by warped surfaces, could be calculated with perfect precision by the familiar prismoidal formula, and he now proposed to test by this the methods in common use, and to establish rules by which the nature and extent of their errors could be determined in advance.

The investigation was conducted by mathematical symbols, which we cannot reproduce, and we give only the practical deductions.

First: The method of "averaging end areas" com-

The method of "averaging end areas" com-

First: The method of "averaging end areas" com-monly in use by engineers, though supposed always to give too great a result, was found to give too little in just as many cases, the result being (as obtained by translating the resulting formula into common lan-guage) that this method gave too little whenever the sum of the products of the depths (or hights) of the mass in question situated diagonally opposite to each other is greater than the sum of the products of those belonging to the same gross section. belonging to the same cross section.

belonging to the same cross section.

Second: The method of middle areas gives results too small when the preceding method gives too large ones, and vice versa—the absolute error, however, being only half as great.

Therd: The method of "equivalent mean highte" was next examined, and it was shown that this always with one exception, vice and the court with one exception.

gives too small a result, with one exception, viz., when the products of the pairs of hight diagonally op-posite to each other are equal. But this method is the posite to each other are equal. But this method is the one pow always resorted to when perfect accuracy is desired, and most tables and diagrams for sideling ground are based on it. Since, however, it is always wrong, and its errors do not even balance each other in the long run, but it always errs on the same side, and this, too, with the assumption of being correct par excellence, it was urged that its employment should be at once abandoned, since it was the most dangerous like a feel with a real in wheel's elething. kind of fee, being "a wolf in sheep's clothing.

areas" gave 600 cubic feet too little, "middle areas" gave 500 cubic feet too little, "middle areas" gave 300 too much, and this last method gave 990 too little, which was nearly 3 per cent of the whole amount, a very important difference on work which on many railroads is counted by millions of yards.

Prof. Bache read a most interesting paper in relation to the magnetic observations of Dr. Kane in his second Arctic expedition, expressing a warm and all the second arctic expedition. and Arctic expedition, expressing a warm appreciation of his services to science. His observations on the of his services to science. His observations on the surora produced considerable discussion, in which Professors Henry, Peirce and others took part, describ-ing many observations of the characteristics of this

of. Wolcott Gibbs read a notice of new bases, containing metals and the elements of ammonia.

Chauncey Wright read a paper on distribution—
the phyliotaxis deduced from the mathematical defi-

ition of distribution. Henry Wurtz of New-York read an abstract of an

nvestigation on the action of nitric acid on the metal-ic chlorides, with a new method for the separation of magnetia from the a kalis, and new modes of obtainng pure compounds of barium, strontium and cad

The Section then adjourned. Section B was organized by calling Prof. Gibbes to

Prof. G. C. Swallow read a paper on the rocks of Kansas, especially dwelling on the economical rela-tions of the rocks to agriculture and to the mechanic arts, and afterward upon the relative order of discove

res, and attended upon the reader vertice of the state of the control of the cont

Henry Wurtz read a paper on the occurrence of Cobalt and Nickel in Gaston County, North Carolins. W. D. Whitney read an analysis, classification and representation of the sounds of the English Spoken

At the conclusion of this paper, the Section adourned until Monday.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TOO SLOW.—A Mr. Boggs, in England has recently contrived a very ingenious modification of the electric-telegraph apparatus, by means of which, if the execution of the plan proves practicable, as he imagines, that enormous sheet, The London Times, could be transcribed in the space of sixty minutes over a single wire. The trans-mission of the fluid is, to all purposes, instantaneous; mission of the fluid is, to all purposes, instantaneous; but the placing of the message upon the wires, letter by letter, is limited by human capabilities, and, as is well known, is an affair of time, even when in the hands of the most experienced and skillful operator. The new plan is semething as follows: Bands of gutta percha, about six inches broad and three lines thick, are perforated with holes upon both sides, at short but equal distances apart, and arranged so as to roll upon wheels or drums. When a very long message is to be transmitted, it is apportioned among several operators, each having his gutta percha band and a box of copper pins. These pins he sets up in the holes, one by per pins. These pins he sets up in the holes, one by one or two by two, with one or more intervening holes empty, in such a manner that their relative positions shall indicate the letter to be transmitted. In this way it is claimed that all the desirable combinations for telegraphic alphabets can be readily effected, and a conventional typography arranged, in which ex-perienced operators may achieve a great rapidity of execution. The bands are then placed in connection with the machine, and each rolled off in succession, with the mannine, and each rolled on in succession, at the most rapid rate, by means of steam, the points of the pins, at the moment of contact, transmitting the current. The labor of composition is placed in the hands of the requisite number of persons, and each portion can be almost instantaneously forwarded; the portion can be almost instantaneously forwarded, the wires, meantime being free for other communications, an advantage which will be greatly appreciated. If the idea should be practically achieved, the time occupied in the transmitting several columns of a newspaper would be minutes extend of hours.

[Boston Traveler.] PUBLIC MEETINGS

THE CITY EISANCES

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
The Board met on Monday afternoon—M

The Board met on Monday afternoon—Mr. CHARLES
T. CORNELL in the chair.

Petitions—Of Wm. B. Townsend and others, for the
lease of the new ferry slip at the foot of Battery place.
Pier No. 1 North River, for an independent ferry to
Chitton, Staten Island; referred to Committee an
Wharves, Piers and Slipe. Of James M. Thompset
to put up telegraphic clocks in various parts of the
city; to Committee on Arts and Sciences. Of Julia
M. Kulkin, for remuneration for damages which he
sustained by an overflowing of Croton water; to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Resolutions—To request the Corporation Connect
for information as to the power possessed by the Common Council to make contracts under the Skin section
of the charter of 1857; adopted. To remove damping
board from foot of Clinton street to foot of Gouverneur
street; adopted.

street; adopted.

Speed of Locomotices.—Mr. Brady submitted an ordinance restricting locomotives to a speed of not more than five miles per hour below Seventy-niath street. To Committee on Ordinances.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen assigning Justice Weish to take charge of the police business of

Justice Welsh to take charge of the ponce of the Mayor. Office was lost.

Communication from the Mayor.—The following communication, relative to the claim of Taylor & Brennan to the land west of Washington Market, was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Orrice, May 3, 1832.

received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, May 3, 1632,

To the honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen—I am informed that a case has been executed by
the People of the State of New York to James B. Tayler and
Owen W. Brennan of the property situated on the westerly side
of West street, north of Dey and south of Vessy street in this edty,
being the ground now used by the Corporation for market purposes, west of the ground original to the Market stands,
in pursuance of this lease, notices have been served on the
leases and tenants of the Corporation now occupying portions of
this property similar to the annexed.

I have relegraphed to the Attorney-General, whose name is
subscribed to this notice, to obtain information relative to the
object of the State in assuming to execute the lease above mantioned, but have as yet received no reply to my dispute.

I have also communicated with the Counsel to the Corporation,
who assures me that as soon as his professional engagements on
the half of the City will permit, he will proceed to Albany and confer with the Attorney-General relative to this subject.

In the mean time I deem it to be my duty to state to you thay,
in my opinion the property in question belongs to the Cerperation as repained ones.

In the mean time rowerty in question belongs to the Cerperation as riparism owner.

The city has expended in the work of constructing builtheads and filling in from \$60,000 to \$50,000, and have exercised control over and been in possession of these premises ever size. A could, however, having been expressed by seme as to the right of the city to this ground, in order to quiet the same and put beyond question the title thereto by removing any cived thereon, I recommended in my annual message, and recommended in my annual message, and recommended in the major to the Legislature for these purposes. The Legislature falled however, to pass any law to this effect. Under these circumstances I would respectfully recommend that immediate action the taken by your honorable body, by the adoption of a resolution be taken by your honorable body, by the adoption of a resolution be taken by your honorable body, by the adoption of a resolution be taken by your honorable body, by the adoption of a resolution be taken by your honorable body, by the depotion of a resolution to take the necessary measures to protect the interest of the city in this property, and to prevent the parties to whom this lease is said to have been given from taking possession of or exercising any control over the wame.

The following communication on the same subject was received from the City Inspector: Department.

The following communication on the same subject was received from the City Inspector:

CITY Inspector:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEFARYMENT.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York,

GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to present to your honorable body the accompanying copy of a notice, which I san infermed has been posted in the vicinity of Washington Market, and having reference to the lands lying west of West street, between Dey and Vesey streets, and now in use for market surposes. It will be seen that the said lands, belonging to the State of New-York, have been leased to certain persons named therein, and who thus give notice of their intention to enter into possession of the same by virtue of said lease. The subject is presented for the consideration and action of the honorable Common Council in relation thereto.

the consideration and action of the honorable Common Council
in relation thereto.

Respectfully. GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.
Mr. GENET moved to refer it to a Select Committee
of three, as the subject was of the greatest importance.
It was adopted.

The PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Genet, McCarty
and Brady such Committee, after which the Board
adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, when Messrs. Bowen and Stranshan, the reappointed members, and Mr. Stillman, the newly appointed member, took their seats.

Mr. Bowes (brusquely)—I would like to ask the Mayor if any measures have been taken for putting the Station-Houses in order.

Mayor Tremann (blandly)—Yes, they are being put in order.

Mayor Tremans.—What is to be done in regard to the Station-Houses which cannot be made habitable.

Mayor Tremans (placatory)—I would recommend another locality.

Mr. Bowss—You handed in a complaint against Capt. Hartt signed by a great number of citizens; that made to be sworn to.

Mr. Emance—I have already written eight rotices,

and cannot get a man to come.

Mayor Figure 1 have a complaint against Cept.

Curry (Twentieth Ward) for discharging prisoners

Curry (Twentieth Ward) for discharging process from the Station House.

Power was given to the General Superintendent to detail twelve men to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of Cancemi.

Mayor Tirmann—There is a patrelman who has been injured, while on duty, by the kick of a horse; he is not doing any duty now, and he came to me to ask me if he could come to my office and attend the

Mr. Bowen-We shall be very glad to, if you will

A communication was received from the General Superintendent, giving the number of cases of violation of Sunday ordinances reported to the Bistrict-Attorney of New York—9:24 on Sunday week, and 8:8 on Sunday last.

Mr. BOWEN—I move that they be published.

Mr. SULLMAN—In what form?

Mr. Bowen-As an advertisement.

Mr. Bowen—As an advertisement.
Mr. STHLMAN—Could you before adjudication I
Mr. STHLMAN—I had hoped that we could arrest
these parties, and at least hold them at the StationHouses until Monday. I am sorry to learn that we
have not the power.
Gen. NYE—I speak from recollection of the law.
The Board will remember that the District-Autorney
last Summer precured a large number of warrants,
and those warrants were served by our men. The law
and that it is the duty of the Inspector to make re-

last Summer precured a large number of warrants, and those warrants were served by our men. The law says that it is the duty of the Inspector to make returns of the number of violations.

Mr. Bowes suggested the confiscation of the liquor under the Revised Statutes—a general provison.

Gen Nye—That relates to the property exposed.

Mr. Hall thought it better to get out warrants.

Mr. Bowes—I am decidedly in favor of trying the experiment to see whether the laws of this State can be enforced in this city.

Gen. Nye—The Mayor would have the right to direct, the seizure of all property exposed; but we

rect the seizure of all property exposed; but we could not. Whatever directions he makes we will see arried out.

carried out.

It was voted to publish the number reported in each Precinct for violation of Sunday laws.

A communication was read from the General Superintendent, stating that 1,693 patrolmen were required for the protection of the city, while only 789 were on duty. There are 1,178 men in the force.

Mr. Shanaian reported, on complaint, Smith Hall, found smoking in the street, was fined one day's pay by the unanimous vote of the Board.

Mr. Bowen reported a man from the Mayor's Squad as not doing his duty when he saw a riot, and recommended that he be put on post duty.

ne not doing his duty when he saw a riot, and recom-mended that he be put on post duty.

The Mayor stated that the report received his full

approbation, and it was adopted.

The Board then went into secret session

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB. MONDAY, May 3.-Judge Livingsron in the chair. Judge Meigs, Secretary.

Miscellaneous Matter.—A paper prepared by Mr.
Pell, among other things, states the following facts.
A man eats 24 B a day, 800 B a year, and dricks
1,500 B of liquid, if fully furnished. The fluid exhaled every day weighs about 4 b. The inhabitants
of the tropics reason the same degree of heat as

of the tropics possess the same degree of hest as those of a temperate climate. Changing garments from woolen to linen does not cool the body, it only changes the heat-conducting mediums. In breathing 5,000 gallons of air, we take in two gallons of carbonic acid gas.

Comparison of the Season.—WM. Lowron, New-Rochelle: I have a daily record of the flowering and

fruiting of the principal trees for 30 years past—the following is a memorandum for a few years past. It is remarkable to see how regularly and even the seais remarkable to see how regularly and even the essons come forward, and that the temperature is nearly
the same; the variation in seasons comes principally
from the moisture of different years. The Maydake
cherry has one peculiarity—it brings forward a partially second crop, it ripening some two weeks after
the first set. This cherry and the Black Eagle bloom
at the same time, yet the Mayduke ripens two weeks
the earliest, and it is a most valuable fruit. The tree is
not so ornamental as some other kinds—the Black Tartarian and Black Eagle in particular are valuable for
ornamental trees, independent of fruit. In regard to
the seasons, as indicated by my cherry trees, the following is from mo memorandum of the time of bloom
ing: 1850. May 9; 51, May 3; 52, May 11; 55, 12;
56, 8, 58, 1. In 1854, May 7, the trees were in bloom
when the weather came on so cold that asparagus
froze solid. There was a great deal of rain in the last
weeks of April. The variation in wet and dry seaweeks of April. The variation in wet and dry sea-cons has more effect upon early Spring vegetation than variations of heat and cold. Whether land is underdrained or not makes a great difference in the season of flowers and fruit—the soil that is well underdraised producing not only the most and best fruit, but it matures earlier.

Natural Laws for Flowers and Fruit,—Thos. W.

Fig.1. , Horticulturist, Brooklyn, gave the following points upon the subject under this head as follows: Some of the laws which govern the blessoming or